The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Original Tale.

Written for the People's Press.

THE MOUNTAIN COTTAGE.

A Story of the Sauratown.

CONCLUDED.

Scarcely a day passed that did not disclose some new beauty among these hills, as the appointed time for George's departure was drawing nigh.

Lucy had learned to depend upon her friend's experience and it was not without a deep regret that she meditated upon the blank days that would follow his departure. They had taken [illegible] last walk, and Lucy had taken refuge in her favorite retreat, while George was seated in the ample window of his chamber looking at the varied landscape around him, and whose hidden treasures he wished more thoroughly to investigate, although he did not wish to own that the most valuable one was already known. His soul mourned his lot, and by way of relief he quoted the following beautiful lines:

"The summer birds are in the summer sky,
I hear the music of the woods again,
The wild wind's symphonies that moan and die
On hemlock harps, with each a sad refrain.

All pleasant noises, all delicious smells
All things whereof the poets' songs were born,
Alas! that painful autumn through these dells
Should moaning come and make the place forlorn."

As he finished these beautiful lines, he espied Lucy standing a little way off, with an armful of wild mountain blossoms, and as she caught his eye, she turned away. George called to her, and she approached the window remarking:

"I have been an accidental listener, as I returned from my evening walk, and caught those expressive lines you were reciting and could not help stopping. It reminded me of Harry, who often sat, as you now sit, and teach me to love the beautiful in nature so elegantly expressed in poetry. He guided me in my studies as you have done, and I owe much to you and him, for the keen appreciation of the natural charms which surround our home."

"Yes, Lucy, your Harry has endeared himself to me in many ways also. His vivid descriptions of his beautiful home have been more than realized, and I have found——" here he blushed to the temples and the hearty call of Mr. Carroll broke the conversation off quite short, and left important words unspoken. Lucy was hurrying off, ere George had fully realized they had been interrupted in the long-wished for moment, and he was dissatisfied with himself, and wished he had not gone so far. He consoled himself with a drawn sigh, and as night was fast robing herself in her sombre cloak, relieved by the glorious light of a summer's moon, he sat and watched the feathery outlines of the shrubbery from whose branches the American nightingale was pouring forth his "hymn to night."

His thoughts wandered back to the humble parsonage where he had first drawn the breath of life, and grew up under the fostering care of an humble, yet zealous man of God, who had endeavored by precept and example, to implant into his young mind the consolitary influences of the holy religion of Jesus. A tender mother had taught him to lisp the Lord's prayer ere he could properly articulate. A holy calm took possession of his soul, and soothed by the quiet beauties which surrounded him, he retired with a mind at ease, that all would yet be well with him.

Young as he was, the bitter cup of disappointment had been pressed to his lips. His mother had gone to her long home, before he had reached the years of discretion, and the care of his youth had been committed to his surviving parent. Poor as regards this world's goods, he was rich in the imagery of a gifted intellect, which soared continually beyond his means of gratification, and the galling necessity of restraint often humbled him into the very dust. But he always hushed the complaining spirit with "Satan, get thee behind me!"

The morning of departure came and as George pressed Lucy's hand he whispered, "Dare I hope to see you again."

It was apparently spoken with considerable effort, and he awaited no answer as he quickly and gracefully mounted his horse, hoping to read the answer in Lucy's eyes. But no, he was far down the road ere he took courage to look back, and then just before the cottage was lost sight of, he had the satisfaction of receiving a handkerchief adieu, which he quickly returned.

George's parting words were ringing in Lucy's ears throughout the whole day, and at eventide, while strolling over the grounds, as she approached the window where the conversation of the previous evening had been interrupted, she caught herself repeating the following stanzas as the mountain breezes cooled her feverish brow:

"I long for him who knew their tones,
He loved this greening world of scented vines,
The stimulerous air that stirs the chestnut cones,
And spells in odor from the gummy pines."

One little incident after the other flashed across Lucy's mind, and a new light burst upon her. She recollected the many little compliments veiled at the time, with the careful propriety and strict observance of the laws of etiquette, but now a new phase of his character presented itself to her and she mentally exclaimed

"Poor man, your intercourse with a plain spoken mountain girl, your admiration of her unfolding mind, all seemed like a brother's interest in her studies. But now I feel that a holier and purer interest was awakened in him. Oh, had I but dreamed of the hidden meaning of those parting words, how differently would I feel now. Happiness would be my lot, but how could I know, he was so covert in his advances. He read me, and thinks me a cold, calculating girl. Well, I am strong-minded enough to battle with the world and I will see him again."

Thus it is occasionally with minds of an equal strength, where weaker ones would at once succumb, the stronger ones little dream of love's advances, unless made with an unromantic directness. It is a mesmeric influence which refuses to bow to a mind and a will of equal strength with your own. It requires a plain, direct statement and an honest, straight forward acknowledgment of love. It is the truest and most lasting affection one can receive, though but little demonstration accompanies it.

Lucy knew now what an opportunity she had lost, and her rambles were almost cheerless, since her companion was gone. It was not the sickly, nimless repining of a whimsical affection, but a continual want of something that was not at hand. At her books his voice was wanting to give the proper direction and his easily comprehended explanations were missed. Time, however, with the young is the panacea for all the ills we are heir to, and so Lucy gradually became cheerful and even gay.

George's health had been restored, and his advent to the college was a happy day for Harry Carroll. Together they talked over the events of the few weeks past. The review George now gave his studies were thorough, and he spared no pains to perfect himself in all, in which he fully succeeded.

The examination of the students previous to commencement day was no mockery; but careful and thorough, so that those who carried off the first honors, did so on the plea of merit alone.

George had the "valedictory address" assigned to him, and as he thought of his effort which was to come off shortly, the glorious days he spent at the Mountain Cottage gave a theme for his soaring mind, and he reveled in the glowing imagery of the classic turns which he gave to this portion of the address, where he spoke to his fellow-students of the folly of despairing in reaching the goal of their brightest hope.

The day for the delivery of the address came on, and he was pleased to see a large concourse of people present. At first his voice was scarcely audible; but ere long he lost sight of the surroundings, and launched forth into a glowing strain of eloquence that enchained the audience for over an hour. Everybody was delighted and the first one to congratulate him upon his success was his friend Harry. In the evening a grand supper and ball was to come off.

After receiving the congratulations of [illegible], he sought his aged father from among the crowd. The old man embraced his boy, and while tears coursed down his cheeks, and commended him to the Lord, as he remarked, such persuasive eloquence was well calculated for good or evil. George promised to guard his talent wisely and dispense his words with an eye toward doing as much good as possible.

In the evening he attended the supper and ball, and while conversing with some friends, he espied a graceful form glide in among the guests, and as his eyes followed her movements he soon discovered the frank, independent manner of his mountain beauty.

She was leaning on Harry's arm, and as they approached, the sparkling eyes of Lucy met his gaze and he exclaimed, "Where from, Lucy."

"Yes, George, your 'Woodbird' has been pining,"—— a hand was laid on Harry's lips, and he could not finish the sentence. Lucy's eyes indicated pleasure at the meeting, however, and a long, cosy chat followed, while Harry engaged in the mazes of the dance.

Next day came the parting, not for months, but for years, and each felt the heaviness of sorrow weighing down their spirits. As the carriages drove up before the hotel, George concluded to accompany them a few miles, as he could reach his home, with his father by turning off towards the South West at a point near the easy slopes of the hills.

George rode aside the carriage and spoke to Lucy as they slowly ascended the almost mountain-like hills, which arose near their point of separation. His intention of visiting Europe to finish his course of education, through the kindness of a friend of the family, was known to Lucy, but never expressed; and now when about to part for a long time, George detected a saddened, dreamy expression in the eye, and in pressing her hand he was satisfied that he held the affections of his dearly beloved Lucy, although they were as yet unspoken, and would be for a long term of years; still he was cheered and rode along with his good old father, in a gleesome mood, which rather surprised the old man. But he solved the mystery ere long, and inwardly chuckled at what he termed the nonsense of "speaking through the eye."

Three years had passed without any perceptible change in the affairs at the Cottage. Mr. Carroll had grown older and some great care seemed to hang over his once placid brow. Harry had established himself as a lawyer at the county seat of one of the border counties of Virginia, where he gradually had gained a lucrative practice. Lucy had reached the years of early maturity, and the frolicsome years of girlhood had vanished. She had noticed the shade of sadness which rested on her father's brow. Yet nothing had occurred to mar the enjoyment of life as yet.

The neighborhood contained persons of no mean intelligence, who, if they had not broken the laws of the land directly, were among those with whom few cared to make confident friends.

A family answering the above description lived some twenty miles from Mr. Carroll, who although knowing his character to be bad, had been drawn into some business transactions, which involved a considerable amount of money. It was a note to the amount of several thousand dollars, which Mr. Carroll had endorsed for a friend, and which he had thought settled long since, until one day the man, whom we will call Craven, exhibited the paper to Mr. Carroll and asked for its liquidation. Mr. Carroll doubted its genuineness, yet he could see no way out of the difficulty.

Craven seemed to rejoice in the advantage he had over Mr. Carroll, and openly boasted that he as good as owned the cottage. On one occasion he approached Mr. Carroll with undue familiarity, and in a public manner demanded a settlement, using abusive language, and even threats, following him up and attracting considerable attention. Finally, forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and Mr. Carroll gave him such a chastisement as sent him howling from the grounds.

After this occurrence Mr. Carroll applied to his son for advice, as he knew that extreme measures would now be resorted to by Craven.

In a short time thereafter Mr. Carroll was sued and in spite of all the investigations, nothing could be found to prove that there was anything wrong about the note. Still Harry worked hard to find the original holder of the paper, who seemed to have left the country.

After every exertion had been made, Craven gained his suit and immediately levied on Mr. Carroll's property to satisfy the note.

The property was offered for sale, and every endeavor to postpone was overcome by the persistent measures of Craven to push matters so as to distress as much as possible.

The shock prostrated Mr. Carroll completely, and Lucy and her mother were inconsolable at the prospect of losing their home. The sale was to take place about the middle of December.

A few nights before the sale the family were gathered in the parlor in a gloomy state of mind. There was no light in the cloud that almost overwhelmed them; no ray of hope had yet illumed the dark uncertainty of the future. Were they to go into the world penniless and friendless? It seemed so. Harry, their last hope, had failed in obtaining a six months indulgence.

An officer was there to watch the property, and although gentlemanly and accommodating, naturally felt ill at ease in his position.

"Will they sell everything, Pa?" enquired Lucy, with tearful eyes, and a faltering tongue.

"Everything, my daughter; it will take all to cover the debt incurred by this unfortunate error of my life."

On the morning of the sale a considerable crowd of people appeared, but only a few that would buy, and among them was the heartless Craven, who took every opportunity to mortify the feelings of the family, by many little acts of petty meanness, until Harry could bear it no longer, and he curtly informed him that he was not master here yet, and if he continued in his noisy bravado, he would be obliged to chastise him. This somewhat cooled his ardor, though the scowling expression of his countenance indicated a revengeful nature.

The house and land, sold together, brought about half their value, and were knocked off to a perfect stranger, who answered, when asked for a name, "*Cash*."

This was all that was wanted and no further questions were asked.

"It is gone," whispered Mr. Carroll to his wife, and a flood of tears relieved her overburdened mind and heart.

"Now gentlemen," said the crier, "we will sell this small table, in regard to which, I am requested to say that it is an old relic, and the family would like to purchase it."

But the hard-fisted old creditor out bid the family, and the piece of furniture was knocked off to "*Cash*."

This move threw a damper on the expectations of the family, and they were even more feign to leave the scenes, for the house of a neighbor, where they were to reside until Spring.

Harry, however, induced them to stay.

The day was over, and with it the petty aggravations incident to such melancholy occasions. It was a little remarkable that everything had been purchased by the same individual, who, after the crowd had dispersed, approached the family and informed them that he was directed to offer them the occupation of the cottage till Spring, free of rent.

Mr. Carroll accepted the offer, merely entering into an engagement for the careful use of the furniture, for which a mere nominal sum was required.

About a week after the sale George Hawkins had arrived at his home and heard the sorrowful intelligence, and he determined to pay a visit to the family about Christmas, now near at hand.

A few days before the merry time, he arrived at the Cottage.

The morning after his arrival, the same matchless nage stood pawing at the gate, and soon George and Lucy were skimming over the beautiful rolling lands that lay between the Cottage and the "Knob." Once more they stood upon the peak, and Lucy broke the silence by saying:

"George, our beautiful home is gone,—a stranger owns it, though kind enough to let us retain all till Spring, yet it is hard to think of leaving all these beautiful spots, forever."

George feigned surprise, and answered:

"It is indeed sad, yet it is now impossible to avoid it. I can only say that you will have to begin life anew, like thousands of others have done, and Harry is a good lawyer and a fine scholar and has even now a remunerative practice. Rigid economy and a dilligent attention to the business of the household, Lucy, will make amends in due time."

"I know all this, and you need not preach economy to me. I hate to be reminded that I might have saved in times gone by. I looked for sympathy and comfort, and I get advice that is not needed, instead. We had better speak of other matters."

"Lucy, you wrong me, and the day will come when you will repent what you have said. We have both been too proud, and it seemed good for us to be humbled into the very dust. God only knows what I suffered in Europe before a helping hand came, as my previous benefactor had died without making any provision in his will. Relief did come, however, and in a most plentiful manner, through an old friend of my mother's, who had settled in London, and accumulated considerable wealth."

Lucy was softened by this direct appeal to her common sense, and she replied with a gay wave of the hand, and they enjoyed the noble views from the "Knob," now bleak and bare before the blasts of early winter.

It was Christmas Eve, and the family were gathered together around a cheerful blaze, enjoying themselves highly, as George related his foreign experience.

The clock struck the hour of midnight as George retired with Harry. They spoke of family affairs, and the good old people wondered why the light burned in their chamber at so late an hour.

In the morning all nature was robed in "winter's livery of white."

At the breakfast table the faces of George and Harry were remarkably brilliant, and the old man remarked that it augured well to wear such genuine smiles on Christmas Day.

A party of five were gathered on the piazza in front of the cottage, eagerly watching the road, as in the opening of the story. In due time, a halloo indicated the approach of old Dick with the mail. As usual there was a package for Mr. Carroll and it was eagerly torn open by Lucy and among other things a large enveloped-package for the head of the family or his representative, created considerable surprise.

Harry and his father went into the house, and presently Harry returned with beaming countenance and held up a *deed of gift* from an unknown friend to everything inside and outside the Cottage, including the original tract, with an additional farm of some 600 acres adjoining, which Mr. Carroll had often craved.

They all now congratulated the old patriarch, as Harry called his father, and to the many surmises as to who the donor was, nothing satisfactory was arrived at.

Preparations were now made for a grand jollification on the evening of Christmas Day, and many of the visiting neighbors were induced to stay.

George and Lucy had been together much during the day and from apparent indications were well pleased with each other.

Night came, and the cottage was ablaze with light and mirth. During the midst of these pleasures, a new arrival was announced and a neighboring preacher was ushered in followed by "old mail-boy, Dick."

Mr. Carroll was happy to see his old friends and bade them welcome.

About ten o'clock, when the party was in the height of gayety the folding doors which separated the parlor from the dining-room, in which the party was busily engaged, opened and there stood George and Lucy, in bridal costume, surrounded by the immediate members of the family, and facing the old minister who was just in the act of [illegible] the rights of matrimony. The surprise was so great that all [illegible] could have been heard to drop. The silence was broken by pronouncing the "twain man and wife," with the hearty blessing from the venerable man of God, seconded by a general amen.

You may believe there were boisterous congratulations. Thus after years of covert love, the plain truth had brought them together, and although we are commanded to love each other, we are not sure but that George and Lucy each received more than their share.

Old Dick was the gayest of the gay and for the future, he was settled down in a small, but neat cabin in Mr. Carroll's yard.

Nothing certain ever became known to the family as to who was their benefactor; but Lucy often thought that George knew more about it than he cared to tell.

Select Miscellany.

Ravages of an Escaped Rhinoceros.

It Kills Two Men, Destroys a Museum, and Does other Damage.

A letter from Red Bird, a small town in Monroe county, Ill., received at Chicago on the 16th inst., gives a thrilling account of the escape from its keepers of the rhinoceros belonging to Warner & Co's menagerie and circus on the occasion of its being brought into the ring for the first time. The showmen had prepared the animal for exhibition by attaching to a ring in its nose two strong wire ropes, and twenty-four men were deemed sufficient to control the beast. It submitted quietly to being led from the cage, but on entering the arena, suddenly threw up its head, and plunging madly to the right and left, broke loose from the men and dashed forward through the tents. Its first victim was John Gillem, a canvasman, who was knocked down, and, the beast trampling upon his breast, he was killed instantly.

It next ran its nose against Martin Ready, another canvasman, striking him in the stomache, ripping out his bowels, and killing him on the spot. It then made a dash in the direction of the seats which by this time were cleared by the frightened spectators, and knocked down nearly all of the seats on one side of the tent, dislocating the shoulder of one of the employees, and breaking the arm of a spectator. Running next into the menagerie tent, it upset Mr. Forepaugh's don of performing animals, after which it struck the centre-pole with its head, bringing it down with a crash upon the cages of the tiger and leopard, but not breaking them so as to allow the animals to escape. Dashing into the museum tent, it broke all the curiosities, frightened all the people in the neighborhood, and rushed out through the canvass into the street, finally stopping in a vacant house, the door of which stood open. Here the man succeeded in capturing the animal and getting it into a cage. The damage to the show was about $3,000.

N. Y. Tribune.

The statue of Abraham Lincoln to be erected over his grave at Springfield, Illinois, is nearly completed. Its height is eleven feet, weight 4,400 pounds, and cost $70,000. The total cost of the monument will be $206,550.

New York, August 15.—A terrific storm from midnight to daylight this morning extended throughout the State. All trains are delayed.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 26.

The Most Terrible Death on Record.

About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday a young man named Edward Cloutier, engaged in varnishing furniture on the third floor of No. 34 Atwater street, met with a horrible death. The young man has had a great passion for gymnastics, expecting to attach himself to a circus as soon as he became proficient. While working around the building he has used all his spare moments in swinging from beams, turning hand-springs, and performing other feats calling for suppleness and activity. He was seen clinging to the main shaft of the 200-horse power engine a few days ago and was warned by his employers never to attempt the feat again. This shaft runs along within thirty inches of the floor, and makes about one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. In the morning yesterday after finishing up a table, Cloutier went to the north end of the building and prepared himself to perform some feat which he had studied up. Taking the tackle rope, which is used to hoist articles from the alley below, he passed the free end over the shaft. This much was acertained after his death, but his futher proceedings will never be known. A boy was working forty feet away, and was first alarmed by hearing Cloutier call out, "Stop the engine—quick!" Running around, the boy saw that he was caught in the folds of the rope and wound over the shaft. The boy ran, as did others, but it was two or three minutes before the engine could be stopped, and then the victim was past help. As soon as the rope lashed him to the shaft the young man had to turn with it. One of his arms was caught round the shaft so that it drew his face and shoulder close down, but left his limbs free to pound on the floor. The noise of his feet striking the boards was heard half a block away above the hum of machinery. His boot heels tore a strip off one of the boards, and were then flung from his feet clear across the room. His hat went the other way, and his pants were stripped off and thrown fifteen feet away. After the boots flew off the young man's bare feet whipped the floor three or four hundred times. The feet were mashed up to the ankles so that they spread out like brooms, and looked like pieces of bloody beef. The bones of the ankle struck the floor until dents half an inch deep were made in the boards. After the tackle rope had been wound up its full length it had to snap, but this did not let the victim loose. After the engine stopped Cloutier had to be cut loose from the shaft. He gave a gasp as they released him, but died as they laid him down. One of his arms was broken half a dozen times, and indeed, there was hardly a whole bone in his body. His legs were mere pulps, his breast crushed in, his ribs broken, fingers broken, back and neck broken, and a worse sight never was seen. The floor was covered with blood and flesh, and the strongest men shuddered as they looked. Coroner Grau was [illegible] and jury was [illegible] and a verdict rendered on the spot. The verdict was to the effect that the deceased came to his death by [illegible] ment with a rope around a [illegible] an experiment with a rope around a [illegible] an experi- 135 revolutions per minute. The verdict was thus worded to make plainer the fact that the young man's recklessness brought about the accident.

The New Diamond Fields.

The reported discovery of diamonds somewhere on the Pacific slope, excites considerable curiosity. The *Alta Californian* says: "We have seen a document written by Henry Janin, a mining engineer of established reputation, who has visited the mines, examined them professionally and reported favorably on them. He has accepted the position of superintendent, and has expressed the opinion that with 25 men he will take out gems worth at least $1,000,000 per month. In the paper which we saw he attached so much importance to the discovery that he discusses the question, whether the value of diamonds or rubies is likely to depreciate in consequence of increased production, and his conclusion is in the negative. We have thus commenced with Mr. Janin because he is well known here, and it is mainly upon his statement that confidence rests. The place of the new mines has not been communicated to us by any of the interested parties, but rumor says it is New Mexico. About three years ago an Indian near the diamond deposits gave several diamonds and rubies to a white man, who brought them to San Francisco. Then Mr. Janin went to the spot, washed a ton and a half of gravel, took out one thousand diamonds, four pounds of rubies, and a dozen sapphires, and selected the best ground for mining, or that supposed to be the best. Most of the diamonds obtained by Mr. Janin are small, weighing about a carat. The largest is eight carats. There one hundred and nine carats in an avoirdupois ounce, so that a diamond weighing a carat is a small affair, but yet, if clear and well-shaped, it may be worth from $15 to $50."

BLOOD DRINKERS.—A Paris letter writer says:

"We have a society of 'blood drinkers' here—not the wildest wretches of the Commune, but quiet, order-loving citizens. The abattoir of Paris is situated at La Villetre. At 10 o'clock in the morning the slaughtering of animals commences. It is at this moment invalids suffering from impoverished blood or consumption answer the ringing of the bell, steps into a room, where they are served with a glassful of the life-blood of sheep and oxen, hot and even steaming. It is said excellent results have followed this strange cure. There is also fitted up in this place a bath-room where persons, children especially, suffering from weak limbs or general debility, can take a dip in the water in which the tripe has been boiled for the market, as I have witnessed."

Major Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and contractor on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was killed on the 8th inst., near Hawk's Nest, Fayette county, Va., by a premature explosion, while blasting.

Some idea of the extent of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is had in the fact that no fewer than 14,000 people were under its roof on the occasion of the royal thanksgiving.

Rip Van Winkle in Florida.

The Florida *Union* of the 6th instant, gives the following wonderful case of what is called catalepsia:

"On Wednesday, July 31st, Mr. C. A. Powers, an old resident of St. John's county, laid himself down to enjoy a "short nap," feeling fatigued after a morning's hard labor.

In a few moments he was in a sound sleep. The hours flew swiftly by and still he slumbered on apparently in the enjoyment of a healthy, refreshing nap. Night came, and still he slept a sleep from which no one could awake him. The family became alarmed and a physician was sent for. Every method conceivable was used to awaken him, even to the application of red hot irons, but without avail. Morpheus held him in his strong embrace, and no puny effort of poor humanity could break the spell. And in this trance-like state Mr. Powers still remains. Nourishment, in the form of gruel, has been forced into his stomach by artificial means, and in that manner life sustained. His respiration is quite regular, and at times he snores in a very audible and distinct manner. The subject of this wonderful case of catalepsia is sixty-two years of age, and had been apparently in a state of good preservation and health. During the morning previous to his lying down he had been engaged in pulling fodder. There seems to be a total suspension of the action of the senses and of volition, whilst the heart continues its regular pulsations."

Col. A. K. McClure, in speaking of the North Carolina election, says:

Judge Merrimon has received a much larger vote than ever was cast before by any party, and yet he is returned defeated. It is confessed that the negro population of North Carolina has been steadily diminished since 1868, and when Judge Merrimon's immense vote,—all of which must be honest, for his friends had no machinery for fraud—is declared a minority, fraud is self-evident and undeniable. Caldwell will get the certificate of election, and hold the place until the Legislature has time to investigate the election, when Merrimon will be awarded the place to which he has been elected by not less than 5,000 majority, even over the imported, illegal vote. The returns first seen by the Grant men from the strong negro counties elected Merrimon, but from day to day they sent "revised returns," and had to increase the majorities three or four times to count Caldwell in. Five of the eight members of Congress and both branches of the Legislature, securing a Greeley United States Senator, would be a substantial victory for the Liberals, even if the Governor had been fairly lost by a few hundred, after the Radical majority of nearly 10,000 in the State last year; but with palpable defeat, the cause of Grant is now hopeless, not only in North Carolina, but in the whole South excepting [illegible] South Carolina.

Money Invested in Fast Horses.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says:

In 1871 there were 1,476 trotting and pacing [illegible] in the United States, amount- ing in races to pacing racers [illegible] These trots and 1,290 trotting racers in harness [illegible] saddle, in 205 of which the amount of purse or premium is omitted; three at half-mile heats; one at three-quarters of a mile heat; ten at two mile heats; one at three miles; the balance mile heats, or mile heats three best in five, amounting to $715,051.

There were 71 double team trots, in 11 of which the purses are omitted, amounting to $28,035. There were 106 pacing races (in 21 amount of purse omitted, $20,145. There was one-half mile heat pace and one of two mile heat pace and one of two mile heats.

Of the 237 trots and pacing races, in which the purses are omitted, it is reasonable to say that they would not fall short of $20,000, which would give us about $1,000,000 as to the amount of the stakes, purses, and premium for the year 1871. So our readers can judge from these figures what an immense sum the trotting in the country represents.

IMMENSE INDIAN FRAUDS.—A large mass of very important testimony has been taken, disclosing immense and almost incredible frauds upon the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, through means of corrupt bargains made by Indian delegates with Washington lobbyists and claim agents. The contingent fees, in some instances, aggregating millions of dollars, in which the delegates had large pecuniary interests. The cancellation and annulment of all such existing contracts will be recommended and insisted upon.

Fourteen Republican papers in New York have abandoned Grant for Greeley. And most of them are papers of large circulation and influence. How many more would adopt the same course but for Custom House, Post office, Internal Revenue, and other equally patriotic considerations, it is impossible to tell.

Pardoned.—Grant has pardoned David Collins, Wm. Teal, Amos Owen and Wm. Scroggs, who had been sent to the Albany Penitentiary by Bond and his packed jury for alleged ku klux raids in Rutherford.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—D. C. W. Norcom, a native of North Carolina and a California pioneer, committed suicide at Stockton yesterday.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Twenty-three cases of sun-stroke occurred here yesterday, five of which resulted fatally. Seven cases occurred in Brooklyn.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

Mental Photographs Albums.

A few more at the BOOK STORE.

A Cannonade of Heaven's Artillery—Freaks of Lightning—Dwellings Torn to Pieces—A Fishing Party, &c.

In New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the most terrible thunder-storm within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" prevailed. Lightning struck right and left during its prevalence. In one town it struck eleven times. During Thursday night the rain kept pouring down ever and anon, while the thunder, lightning flashes, and excessive heat were still unabated. The morning of Friday was still and gloomy. There was little sunshine, yet the atmosphere was condensed with heat, which seemed to descend like steam from the vapory sky. At about half-past 10 o'clock the cirrus-cumulus and cirrus-stratus could be seen shifting up from the horizon to the zenith, until, at 11 o'clock, the heavy mass of vapor burst upon the earth in torrents. The Providence *Bulletin* of Friday says:

All night long the vivid glare of the lightning was visible in the clouded sky, and about 4 o'clock this morning the forces gathered in this vicinity, and we had a thunderstorm that aroused the sleepers and shook the stoutest hearts. The lightning became vivid, and half-a-dozen shocks of thunder created more consternation than Plantamour's comet. Every one was confident that the lightning had struck near by, and in this particular no one was in error, for the morning reports show that in every part of the city the subtle fluid has recorded its wonderful presence, and many persons have occasion to make special thanksgiving for deliverance from mortal peril. We think the traditional oldest inhabitant has no memory of such a terrible half hour in Providence. The fall of rain was 1 55-100 of an inch, but the descent of electricity was frightful.

The house No. 167 Plane street, situated in the valley west of the Rhode Island Hospital, owned by Mrs. N. Bishop and occupied by Mrs. Sarah Flanagan, was struck during the storm. The chimney was split open in four different seams, one of the crevices being two inches in width. The stove was thrown into the middle of the kitchen and broken, and the window panes and crockery much damaged. The bolt seemed to diffuse itself all over the house, leaving by the windows and cellar.

The lightning struck the chimney of the three-story dwelling house occupied by William E. Openshaw. Lary Riley was stunned for a few moments, and Mr. Openshaw, who was passing from one room to another, was thrown down and received a shock, of which, up to this noon, he still felt the effects. Its course could be traced around the different rooms, sometimes ploughing a furrow along the timbers and disappearing at a nail, leaving a blackened spot like that made by the flame of a lighted candle upon the wood-work. The electric fluid finally left by way of the cellar.

A two-story house on Hawthorn street, near Vineyard street, owned and occupied by William Wood, was also struck. The lightning entered by the chimney and went into the attic, scattering the plaster from it to the floor, tearing down the mantelpiece and wrenching the casing from the door. William Wood, Jr., who slept in the attic, was wakened, and found himself standing by the window, which was open, without any knowledge of how he came there, and feeling numbed by the shock. He soon recovered and was as well as ever. His brother, who slept in the same bed, was awake, and says he saw the lightning go out of the window like a ball of fire.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

The Boston *Post* says: The city and vicinity were visited on Wednesday night by an unprecedented series of thunder showers, accompanied by the most vivid lightning that has ever been witnessed in this vicinity. The first shower came from the eastward shortly before six o'clock, and for upward of three quarters of an hour the water poured through the streets in torrents, while continued flashes of lightning illumined the city so as to give the appearance of an extensive conflagration. At 11 o'clock the heavens again shot forth flashes of electricity, and an hour later another terrific storm burst upon us, which was even more severe than the first, and was followed just before daylight by a third, which had no idea of being eclipsed by its predecessors. As a consequence, these unusual heavy storms disturbed the slumbers of many timid persons, while even those with more resolute nerves could not find rest during the terrific peals of thunder, which rolled along the heavens and sounded like the simultaneous discharge of an artillery brigade.

By the meteorological record of the Signal Service it appears that the amount of rain which fell in this city during the first two showers was 1 46-100 inches. The fire-alarm telegraph in Boston was seriously disarranged during the thunder showers, the magnets in several of the fire-alarm boxes being burnt off. The operators at the main office were unable to strike an alarm which was given when the Mount Pleasant church was struck, as it was absolutely dangerous to approach the instruments. During the thunder-storm, the large brick house No. 22 Chambers street, occupied by Francis E. Warner and others, was struck by lightning. A young lady who slept in a back chamber in the French roof, overlooking the roof of the L, becoming alarmed by the violence of the storm, left her bed, and within a very short time after, the chimney, which was near the head of her bed, was struck, and the bricks outside scattered a dozen feet in every direction. The lightning from the chimney passed to the railing of the L and then went off without doing further damage.

At Melrose the effect of the lightning was very severe. The severest shock was felt about 5 o'clock, when a flash of lightning illuminated the atmosphere, and for a radius of a thousand feet there was one electric wave. The bolt struck a house occupied by Irish families, and it tore the building inside and out in a fearful manner. Mrs. Brown was standing in front of the cooking-stove, and experienced the shock severely. A cat behind the stove was killed.

The lightning passed over the telegraph wires to Wyoming station, on the Boston and Maine railroad, where it struck the signal post, and struck Mr. Calligan whose left leg was paralyzed. He was taken home by Mr. Wingate Sargeant. Mr. J. A. Worthern was in the store at the time, felt the effects of the shock, and describes the sensation as equivalent to the discharge of a musket within a foot of his face. Mr. Lovett and others were also unpleasantly affected.

The fog appeared to hang like an electric vapor over Nantasket Beach, and the rapidity of the flashes of lightning was so incessant that the effect was blinding, while from time to time the forked light-

ning ran along horizontally, followed by thunder, which not only rolled, but inclosed, as it were, in the fog bank, reverberated as if rolling along a mountainous region. There were quick reports, too, like the rattling of rifle-shot. Nothing like it has ever before been witnessed on the shore.

REMARKABLE PRANKS OF THE LIGHTNING.

In Sharon the rain poured in torrents, accompanied by fearful thunder and lightning, and the roads were washed badly in many places. The fruit trees, which were hanging very full, were very greatly damaged. One bolt struck Messrs. Lothrop & Co.'s trowel works about one mile from the centre of the town, passing in at a window, striking a wrench which was in a man's hand at the time and throwing it across the room. It then knocked a stool from under another man, throwing him to the floor, and threw one young girl down and blinded another so that she could not see for an hour or more. Then the bolt passed out through another window, out doors into a pile of steel, and was traced finally to the stream which runs near the works and carries the machinery. It was a matter of surprise that no fatal injuries were received among so many people and so much iron work.

At Hyde Park the storm reached its height between 12 and 1 o'clock. Mr. G. Wilson's house, on Walnut street, was terribly shattered by a bolt. Mr. Wilson states that for five minutes before the crash the room where the most damage was done was completely filled with electricity, making it light as day, and after the lightning struck, the house smelled so strong of sulphur as to sicken the whole family of nine persons, none of whom were injured, yet a number of them narrowly escaped with their lives. Doors, blinds, and window casings were torn off, and glass and plastering shattered generally. The lightning also struck Mr. J. P. Greenlow's house on Dana avenue, doing but none of them were seriously injured, although Mrs. Taft received a severe shock.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF A FISHING PARTY.

A most miraculous escape occurred on Wednesday afternoon. A large rock at the foot of Storm King mountain, on the Hudson, on the bank of the river, was struck by lightning, on which were seated a party fishing. The bolt in appearance a ball of fire, struck the centre of the rock with a terrible crash, throwing pieces of stone some distance in the air, one of which struck one of the ladies on the arm. Terrified almost to insensibility the party succeeded in reaching home, with terror stamped on every feature, and although nearly all experienced a cramping sensation, most providentially none wore seriously injured.

THE FLOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The rain-storm of Thursday night, though not of long duration, was very violent, and a large quantity of rain fell the first half-hour. In some portions of the city where the ground is low and the drainage not good, the streets were flooded to such an extent that the passengers in railway cars had to stand upon the seats to keep out of the water. At the hotel of Mr. Miller, Front and Harrison streets, the cellar was filled, and the water was a foot or more deep on the first floor. The proprietor had been a considerable loser by previous storms, and had brought suit to obtain damages from the city. Occupants of dwellings in the neighborhood of the hotel were also sufferers by the overflow. The storm was quite severe in Bridesburg and vicinity. The dwelling of Dr. Wylie, on Bridge street, was struck by lightning, which passed through the roof of the building and the ceiling of the bed-room below, knocking off much of the plastering, some of it falling on the bed in which the doctor's children slept. Fortunately they were not in bed at the time. The fluid went out of one of the windows in this apartment, doing no further damage.

A RAILROAD DEPOT STRUCK.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., August 16.—During a terrific storm on Wednesday the lightning entered the New Windsor depot of the Erie railway, about three miles from here, and extinguished all the lamps, broke the windows, broke into about twenty-five pieces the cut-out of the telegraph instrument, one of which struck the operator's sister, but did no serious injury; shattered to pieces a telegraph pole, and stunned eight persons who were in the depot at the time awaiting a train.

Something Wrong with the Sun.

The exceptional heat which has prevailed during the last week, unabated by the heavy thunderstorms, leads to the inevitable conclusion that there is something wrong with the Sun, and renders most interesting the speculations and discoveries of astronomical science.

The researches of the Italian astronomer, Tacchini, would seem to point to the presence of magnesium as the disturbing cause.

"I have observed a phenomena," he says, "which is altogether new in the whole series of my observations. Since May 6, I had found certain regions in the Sun remarkable for the presence of magnesium." Some of these extended half way round the sun. This state of things continued, the extension of these magnesium regions gradually growing greater, until at length, on June 18, says Tacchini, "I was able to recognize the presence of magnesium quite round the sun—that is to say, the chromatmosphere was completely invaded by the vapor of this metal. This *ebullition* was accompanied by an absence of the colored prominences, while on the contrary, the flames of the chromatmosphere were very marked and brilliant.

It seemed to me as though I could see the surface of our great source of light renewing itself." While this was going on, Tacchini noticed (as had frequently happened before in his experience) that the bright streaks on the sun which are called *faculæ* were particularly brilliant close to those parts of the edge of the disc where the flames of the chromatmosphere were most splendid and characteristic. The granulations also, which the astronomer can recognize all over the sun, when a large telescope is employed, were unusually distinct.

Tacchini concludes (and the inference seems just) that there had not been a number of local eruptions of magnesium vapor, but complete expulsions. Only we would venture to substitute for the word "expulsion" the expression "outflow" or "uprising," since it may well be that these vapors rise by a quiet process resembling evaporation, and not by any action so violent that it could be properly regarded as expulsive.

In whatever way, however, the glowing vapor of magnesium thus streamed into the envelope of the sun, it would seem that the aspect of our luminary was modified by the process. "More than one person," says Tacchini, "has told me that the light of the sun has not at present its ordinary aspect. The change must be attributed to magnesium."

It is impossible to consider attentively the remarkable occurrence recorded by Tacchini without being struck by the evidence which it affords of solar mutability. We know that during thousands of years our sun has poured forth his light and heat upon the worlds which circle round him, and that there has been no marked intermittance for the supply. We hear, indeed, of occasions when the sun has been darkened for awhile; and we have abundant reasons for believing that he has at times been so spot-covered that there has been a notable diminution of the supply of light and heat for several days together. Yet we have had no reasons for anticipating that our sun might permanently lose so much of heat and lustre that the inhabitants of earth would suffer. Tacchini's observation reminds us, however, that processes are at work upon the sun which admit of being checked or increased, interrupted altogether or exaggerated so violently (as it were) that the whole aspect of the sun, his condition as the fire and lamp of the planetary system, may be seriously affected.

If we only remember that our sun is one of the stars, not in any way distinguished, unless perhaps by relative insignificance, from the great bulk of the stars which illaminate our skies at night, or are revealed by the telescope, we shall learn to recognize the possibility that he may undergo marked changes. There are stars which, after shining with apparent steadiness, for thousands of years (possibly for millions of years before astronomy was thought of), have become suddenly much reduced in brightness, or after a few flickerings (as it were), have gone out altogether. There are others which have shone with equal steadiness, and have then suddenly blazed out for awhile with a lustre exceeding a hundred fold that which they formerly possessed. It would be equally unpleasant for ourselves whether the sun suddenly lost the best part of his light, and presently went out altogether, or whether he grew fifty-fold brighter and hotter than he now is. Yet in the present position of siderial astronomy, it is quite impossible to assert confidently that one event or the other might not take place at any time.

Fortunately we may view this matter (just as astronomers have learned to view the prospect of mischievous collisions with comets), as a question of probabilities. Among so many thousands of stars there have been so many outbursts of flame and fire, so many sudden defalcations of splendor. Our sun is one of those thousands, and so far as we know takes his chance with the rest. Precisely, then, as we derive confidence from the law of probabilities, that since so many only out of so many millions perish by lightning, or any other specified form of injury, any individual person is unlikely to perish in that particular way, so may we reason about our sun,—that since only a small proportion of his fellow-suns undergo disastrous changes, he is unlikely to be one of the unfortunates. It may be that one of these days, when we obtain clearer ideas of the structure of the siderial universe than we at present possess, we may obtain more satisfactory reasons for confidence. The analysis of stars with the spectroscope, the recently proposed processes of star-guaging, the application of new methods of determining star-motions, these and other researches may show what are the conditions which render a sun's tenure of office precarious. Let it be hoped that when this has been accomplished, a large majority of the conditions in question will be found, in the case of our own sun, to be favorable to the permanence of his position as fire, light, and life of the planetary system.

Speech of J. H. Separk.

At the Raleigh Greeley and Brown demonstration last Friday night Mr. Separk, addressed the procession as follows:

Fellow-citizens:—Words cannot express my thanks to you for this compliment you pay me in your passage through our streets in this grand demonstration, gotten up both in honor of our recent victory in North Carolina, and in honor of Greeley and Brown, those champions of Constitutional Liberty and Civil Government. Though our State ticket is in doubt, still we have much to rejoice for, three fourths of the battle has been won by the reform party, and by the providence of God and honesty of a Democratic Legislature, Judge Merrimon will be our next Governor.

All we demand is justice. Let the ballot box be purged and justice meted out and I confidently believe that Judge Merrimon is elected by a large majority. The demonstration is an evidence to my mind that you believe so too. This does not look like an evidence of our defeat, an evidence that we are dismayed. No, fellow-citizens, it shows you are determined as freemen, who know your rights and dare to maintain them,—it proves you are ready for the approaching contest in November, when all of the North, South, East and West shall hail as our President and Vice President Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, not a party President, but a President of the whole people—not one governed by party prejudices but by the Constitution of our common country. Go on, fellow-citizens, and may our ranks continue to increase until we have enough and to spare, for as sure as the sun sets on the day of election in November next so sure will Greeley be our next President. I thank you again, fellow-citizens, for this call. Good night.

The National Committee of the Grant office-holders' party have appropriated $18,000 to run a so-called "straight Democratic" convention at Louisville, early in September next. Brick Pomeroy and one Duncan have taken the contract. Five per cent. cash has been ordered, as an extra assessment on the clerks of Post Offices and custom houses, in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

COLUMBIA, August 24.—The regular Republican Convention to-day completed their ticket by nominating Francis Cardoza, (a native mulatto), for Treasurer; L. Hoge, (white), from Ohio, for Comptroller-General; H. W. Purvis, (mulatto), from Pennsylvania, for Adjutant-General; J. K. Jillson, (white), from Massachusetts, for Superintendent of Education.

The bolters convention organized and nominated a complete State ticket, headed by Reuben Tomlinson (white), of Pennsylvania, for Governor, and Judge John T. Green (white native), for Attorney General.

Mr. Council Wooten departed this life on Friday morning, August 23d, at his residence near La Grange, aged 67 years.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1872.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
B. GRATZ BROWN,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for President and Vice-President.

For the State at Large,
T. J. JARVIS and E. W. POU.

First District.—Octavius Coke, of Chowan.

Second District.—Swift Galloway, of Greene.

Third District.—T. C. Fuller of Cumberland.

Fourth District.—H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham.

Fifth District.—D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford.

Sixth District.—W. L. Steele, of Richmond.

Seventh District.—F. B. McDowell, of Iredell.

Eighth District.—Thomas D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

Liberty! Unity!! Peace!!!

Mr. Greeley says the synopsis of his work and labor is Liberty, Unity and Peace. Hear what he says:

"It is certain that throughout the course of my life, as far as I have been connected with public affairs, I have struggled with such capacity as God has given me for, first, impartial and universal liberty; second, for the unity and greatness of our common country; third, and by no means least, when the former end was attained, for early and hearty reconciliation and peace among our countrymen—for these great ends I have struggled, and I hope the issue is not doubtful."

Let these words fly throughout the length and breadth of the land. Universal Liberty and Unity, the greatness of our common country, and a hearty reconciliation among brethren. Not one plank of the above platform can be assailed. Mr. Greeley again says:

"All who nominated me were perfectly aware that I had uphold and justified federal legislation to repress Kuklax conspiracy and outrage, though I had long ago insisted as strenuously as I do now that complete amnesty and a general oblivion of the bloody, awful past, would do more for the suppression and utter extinction of such outrages than all the force bills and suspension of habeas corpus ever devised by men. Wrong and crime must be suppressed and punished, but far wiser and nobler is the legislative policy by which they are prevented. From those who support me in the South I have heard but one desire—reconciliation. They wish to be heartily reunited and at peace with the North on any terms, which do not involve the surrender of their manhood. They ask that they should be regarded and treated by any federal authority as citizens, not culprits, so long as they obey and uphold every law consistent with equality and right. They desire a rule which, alike for white and black, shall encourage industry and thrift and discourage rapacity and villainy.

"They cherish a joyful hope, in which I may concur, that between the 5th of November and the 4th of March next, quite a number of Governors and other dignitaries, who, in the absurd name of Republicanism and loyalty, have for years been piling debts and taxes upon their war wasted States, will follow the wholesome example of Bullock, of Georgia, and seek the shades of private life. The darker and darker those shades the better for themselves and for mankind, and the hope that my election may hasten the much desired hegira of thieving carpet-baggers, has reconciled to the necessity of supporting me many who would otherwise have hesitated and probably refused." Mr. Greeley has no fellowship with fraud. He says: "The deposed and partially exiled Tammany Ring has stolen about $30,000,000 from the city of New York, that was a gigantic robbery, and hurled its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impotency and infamy, but the thieving carpet-baggers have stolen at least three times that amount—stolen it from the already impoverished and needy—and they still flaunt their prosperous villainy in the highest places of the land and are addressed as honorable and excellency. I think I hear a voice from the honest people of all the States declaring their iniquity shall be gainful and insolent no longer—at farthest, until the 4th of March next. By that time those criminals will have heard a national verdict pronounced that will cause them to 'fold tents like the Arabs,' and as silently steal away, and that I trust will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good name of our country and the well being of her people."

At last a very county in the State has been heard from, and according to the count, Caldwell's majority is 2,069. With a start of 872 fraudulent votes in Halifax county, this can be easily overcome, says the Raleigh *News*.

The Colored Vote.

We agree perfectly with the Washington *Patriot* in its suggestions that no effort be made to secure the colored vote. The League organizations of the Radicals force the negroes to vote for Grant, and the effort to change these things will be entirely useless at present. We do not mean to say that, where the colored man is convinced, that by voting the Conservative ticket, he furthers the best interests of his country and his race, he should not be welcomed and protected in his rights; but we do mean that no persuasion should be used with him in order to jeopardize his life, as many of his deluded brethren have threatened the lives of all who vote for Greeley.

We want it distinctly understood that the "Ku-klux intimidation" so much complained of by these "holy radicals" is now practiced by them, in inciting negro outrages. We hear of them everywhere, all over the South, even reaching the peaceful and quiet village of High Point, where the most disgraceful scenes were enacted by drunken negroes, and that too under the cloak of religious meetings.

Let the blame rest where it belongs; and if the colored voters come up to the polls and vote for Greeley, then let the Conservatives protect them in their rights not only at the ballot-box, but see that the *Grant Ku-klux* do not murder them, as was the case in the eastern part of the State in the late election. Let the darkies alone and do not stir up strife among them. What we now want is to poll the full strength of the conservative vote, and we are safe for a majority of 5,000 for Greeley and Brown in November next. Let every white Liberal Republican and Democrat remember this.

Greeley and Brown Club.

The Central Greeley and Brown Club of Forsyth county, located in Winston, will hold its meetings alternately in Winston and Salem, at such times as the Club may direct. The Club adjourned on Tuesday July 29th, subject to the call of the President.

As soon as the "heated term" is over, we hope to have regular meetings. We would like to have every township represented in the Central Club, and would suggest the importance of the formation of auxiliary clubs in every township. Let us have a thorough county organization.

The officers of the Central Club are as follows:

H. W. Fries, President.
T. T. Best,
T. B. Douthit, } Vice Presidents.
Andrew Gilliam,
G. M. Mathes, Corr. Secretary.
E. T. Blum, Recording Secretary.
E. A. Pfohl, Treasurer.
J. W. Alspaugh, } Com. of Finance.
J. W. Stockton,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Joseph Masten,	H. T. Gray,
T. J. Wilson,	J. W. Alspaugh,
G. M. Mathes,	John Masten,
R. A. Wommack,	E. T. Blum,
Dr. J. F. Shaffner,	Dr. T. F. Keehln.

In order to have a thorough and uniform organization throughout the county we would recommend the adoption of the following Constitution for Greeley and Brown Clubs:

Constitution for Greeley and Brown Clubs.—The undersigned voters of the ——— township, who are opposed to the administration of the Government by U. S. Grant and his corrupt minions, and who favor the reforms pledged by the Cincinnati platform and ticket as adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and who earnestly support Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President, do hereby organize themselves into a working body, to co-operate with the regular Conservative organization, which shall be known as the Greeley and Brown Club of ———, and adopt for the regulation of their proceedings the following code, viz:

I. The officers of the Club shall be,
1. A President.
2. As many Vice-Presidents as may be desired.
3. A Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
4. A Treasurer and Finance Committee.
5. An Executive Committee of five members.

II. The regular meetings of the Club shall be held on the ——— of each month, at such hour as may be designated by the President. Special meetings shall be held whenever deemed advisable by the President, and may also be held by appointment at any regular or special meeting.

III. The President shall preside at all meetings and preserve order thereat. In his absence the senior Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of all the Vice-Presidents, the Club shall choose a presiding officer *pro tempore*.

IV. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting, and a roll, alphabetically arranged and duly signed by each member, of all the members of the Club.

V. The Treasurer shall safely keep and disburse on the order of the Executive Committee, such moneys as shall be contributed to pay the expenses of the Club.

VI. The Executive Committee shall provide a place of meeting for the Club; shall procure and attend to the distribution of documents among its members and others, shall vigilantly attend to the interests of the Conservative cause, make proper arrangements to secure the polling of the full vote at the presidential election, and perform generally such duties in connection with the purposes of the club as shall be assigned them.

VII. Amendments to this Constitution may be made by the vote of a majority at any regular meeting of the Club.

Dated ———, 1872.

Here should follow the signatures of the members of the Club.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Enough is known of the West Virginia election to show that the constitution is defeated and Jacobs elected. Jacobs was an independent candidate.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"As Governor Jacobs, who beats the regular nominee, is a supporter of the Liberal Republican cause, there is no Radical triumph in the defeat of the regular nominee, Mr. Camden, for Governor. Nor can the defeat of the Constitution be construed as bearing upon the question of national politics. Therefore the Liberals and Democrats still have the field to themselves, and should have no difficulty in uniting and concentrating their entire forces by the presidential election.

FIRE IN DANVILLE.—W. A. Lash's planing mill and tobacco box factory was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 23d inst. Loss $12,000, about half covered by insurance.

Grant.

The following expressed opinions of prominent politicians are quite refreshing at this time:

"No man can hold office under Grant and maintain his self respect," said Forney a year ago.

"Grant has no more capability than a horse," said Fighting Joe Hooker, a month since.

"He is not fit to govern this country," were Stanton's dying words.

"There are sixteen weighty reasons why Grant should never be President," wrote Colfax in 1868.

"He is not controlled by constitutional law, but by political rings," says Trumbull.

"His San Domingo business stamps him as a first-class conspirator," says Governor Palmer.

"He is making money out of his position and that's all he cares about it," said Senator Carpenter to a *Herald* correspondent.

"He is a man without knowledge sufficient to preside over a caucus," said Logan in 1869.

What is Greeley?

We have asked and answered the question, "What is Grant?" We propose to-day to propound and answer that other and more pleasant, interrogation, "What is Greeley?"

In the first place, we may say generally that whatever U. S. G. is, H. G. is not. Horace Greeley is neither a smoker, a horse jockey, a dog-man, a gambler, a turfsman, an id[illegible] moral and mental failure. The [illegible]ch for Greeley negative. Now we shall see what he is positively:

1. A healthy physical specimen. An old Greek. He has lived temperately, and is therefore healthy.

2. A [illegible]cated thinker. As politicia[illegible]ilosopher you always know w[illegible] He is no skulker.

3. A [illegible]ed man. He cherishes no [illegible]ness. He can forgive an en[illegible]

4. A lover of peace. His goodness of heart renders him an enemy of war. He wants to prevent the fratricidal effusion of blood in 1871. He has always been a man of peace in his heart, and has had the boldness to speak his sentiments.

5. A friend of free local government. He left a party he helped to build because it endeavored to uproot liberty.

6. A friend of the Constitution. He stands with the party of the Constitution to-day breasting the storms of partisan fury, that the liberties of the country as they are guaranteed in the Great Chart shall forever remain sacred and inviolable.

7. All that these make a man Horace Greeley is—a sage, a statesman, a philanthropist. With the olive branch in his hand he is more potent than Grant at the head of his mailed legions and with the glutted national exchequer to back him.

The struggle is centralism *vs.* liberty. Grant against Greeley. Which has the support of true republicans and patriots, which will the conservative public sustain and which will the democratic people have for President?

What is Greeley? The man [illegible] will be President of the United States after the fifth of November next.—*Wilmington Star.*

GENERAL NEWS.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, a distinguished and eloquent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for a long time connected with the *Episcopal Methodist* published in this city, and recently an editorial writer for the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, died yesterday at his residence in Hartford county, aged fifty-nine years.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 22.—A terrible hail storm passed over Rockville, Ellington, and Vernon about 4.30 o'clock this afternoon. It is thought the tobacco crop is mostly destroyed. A car house at Rockville and an engine house at Vernon depot were blown down, many trees were uprooted and the damage is very great. Where there was no hail, many fields of tobacco are damaged by the winds. Two boys were killed by lightning.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The third National Bank on South street, between Second and Lombard, was entered by burglars and robbed, it is thought, of $100,000. The footing up now shows that entrance was effected by cutting through the wall of an adjoining building which was occupied by a man giving his name as Stabler, who professed to be a commission merchant.

Says the Philadelphia *Age*: "It is estimated that the Government is being robbed of two hundred dollars per day by the withdrawal of clerks to do campaign writing. Yet we hear nothing of the civil-service reform bill being enforced.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The Attorney General decides that the Postmaster General has no authority to spend money for the postal cards authorized by Congress, but for which no appropriation was made. The introduction of the postal card system must consequently await the further action of Congress.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Havana advices say the insurgents are massing to make a fresh movement on the Cinco Villas. Havana is overrun with scoundrels of every description. Constant murders and robberies are being committed, and the police are seemingly powerless.

RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE.—A Teheran letter in a local Greek paper states that more than 100,000 men, women and children, have perished in the Persian capital from famine and plague, and that the number of victims throughout the country is not less than 3,000,000. The Bagdad official paper states that more than 200 Persian families have within the last few days immigrated into the Ottoman territory.

NEW YORK, August 22.—An engraver named Cunningham has been arrested here on the charge of manufacturing bogus warrants of Mississippi, of which it is said $50,000 have been paid at the Auditor's office of that State.

California contains a greater proportion of foreigners than any other State in the Union—336,303 natives, and 339,639 foreign born.

The farmers of Minnesota are securing their crops in excellent shape, and will have not less than 20,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat to put in the market.

Queen Victoria was last year presented with five bushels of choice Michigan apples, and being pleased therewith has ordered through the home office steward a supply of seventy barrels of the winter varieties of Michigan.

LOCAL ITEMS.

New Advertisements.

R. GRAY & SON.—Old Dominion Fertilizer.

Ulmer, Wilson, N. C.

J. H. RUSSELL.—Bone Manure, No. 16 Bowly Wharf, Baltimore Md.

JAS. O. SMITH.—Surveyed Onslo.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS at the Book Store.

SCHOOL BOOKS at the Book Store.

CAMPAIGN BADGES At the Book Store.

WORTH & WORTH.—Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

The Sisters Bo Americus gives the following as the official vote in the 7th District:

counties.	Russell.	Fuller.
Alleghany,	344	734
Ashe,	738	390
Avery,	547	661
Davie,	813	1022
Iredell,	1752	1097
Forsyth,	1042	1114
Rowan,	1376	865
Stanly,	968	880
Wadauga,	466	1273
Wilkes,	1041	850
Yadkin,	730	
Total,	10,072	9,489
Maj. for Robbins,	1,013	

The following is the official vote of the Fifth Congressional District:

Counties.	Settle.	Hyman.
Davidson,	1604	1834
Randolph,	1421	1239
Stokes,	875	824
Rockingham,	1391	1098
Carroll,	1466	1408
Person,	859	1102
Alamance,	1080	1253
Guilford,	1880	1877
Totals,	10,497	10,635
Teach's Majority,		138

GRAPES AND PEACHES.—Mr. S. T. Mackey's vineyard and orchard, some four miles west of this place, is beginning to create quite a sensation. Daily visitors are delighted with the sight of the immense grapes, in large quantity, and the wine press has been put in operation this week. Mr. Mackey's wine has become a favorite wherever known, and we hope the encouragement he receives in all parts of the county may be equal.

SALEM MALE ACADEMY.—The number of pupils at this celebrated institution is fully up to the expectations of the President. This session promises to be even more successful than any for a number of years past. The enlargement of the old Academy building will soon be completed, when still a larger number of scholars can be accommodated.

SALEM MADE SHOES.—We are pleased to learn that this institution, under the control of Rev. R. P. Lineback, is about to prove a success. The number of scholars has more than doubled this session, and is on the increase daily.

FRASER, PESCUD & CO.—Mr. Andrew Fraser, Pescud, of Yadkin county, presented us with a basket of the largest, finest and most delicious flavored peaches, by the hands of F. A. Tucker, Esq., that we have seen this season. Long may he and his peach orchard wave.

MAIL ROBBERY.—Some two weeks since, the mail, formerly the property of Mr. John F. Cantrell, now owned by a Mr. Charles, on the Yadkin river, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Charles lodged in the mill, and narrowly escaped the fiery element, saving nothing but what he had on. The mail was in the mill. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

We have received the premium list of the Twelfth Annual Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, which is to be held, as usual, in Raleigh, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of October, next. It promises an attractive list.

We have also received the premium list of the Third Annual Fair of the Roanoke & Tar River Agricultural Society, to be held at the Fair Grounds near Weldon, on the 29th, 30th, 31st October and 1st November next.

THE WARNER SPRING has been cleared of the rubbish which has been accumulating around it for several years, and is now in good condition. Persons desiring to visit the spring will find the path leading to it in good order.

Special Notices.

THE Order nisi for partition of Peter Waters' estate was issued by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this county, on the 3d day of June, 1872, and the hearing of the petition was set down for the first Monday in September next, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. Failure to appear and show cause will result in a decree pro confesso against them.

Witness, Martin Boger, Clerk of said Court, at office in Salem, the first Monday in June, 1872, and in the 96th year of our Independence.

MARTIN BOGER, Clerk.

The Greensboro Patriot says: The negro that Saturday evening shot and severely cut Mr. Wiley Hall, in the lower part of this county, is now in the jail of this county, but will be removed to the jail of Guilford county, where he will await his trial. It will be remembered that this negro was arrested on the charge of burning the dwelling of Mr. Hall, some time since, and was released on bail. He is charged with the crime of arson in the present case.

The Greensboro Patriot says that Miss Sallie Scott, the young lady who was shot at Randolph depot, on the night of the 29th ult., by a negro boy about 13 years old, died on the following morning. Friday last, and two others seriously hurt.

A row among colored reconstructionists at Point on Sunday, one man was badly beaten, and the disturber of the peace arrested on the arrival of the train at Charlotte, whither he had gone.

The Greensboro Patriot says that Judge Settle, the Republican candidate for Governor, is the first candidate that State for Governor.

The House of Dr. Fred Smith, in Orange county, was struck by lightning on Friday last, and a negro boy about 13 years old killed

Poetry.

KISS ME DARLING.

Kiss me, darling, if you love me,
Thrill me with a sweet caress;
Happy—happy are the mortals,
Whom with lips you deign to bless,
Fold your soft arms around me,
Press me closer—tighter—love;
Joys like this are sunbeams straying
From celestial lights above.

'Kiss me, darling, if you love me,
Life can yield no sweeter joy;
For your lips will bring to me, love,
Happiness with no alloy.
Let others paint the joys of Heaven,
Their highest aim or hope of bliss;
But for me, oh! Kiss me, darling,
Angels know no joy like this.

Kiss me, darling, if you love me,
Press me closer to your breast;
O'er my face your soft hair shower,
In your arms let me find rest.
Lip to lip, with heart throbs mingling,
Faint in this mad'ning bliss;
Cling still closer—nearer—darling,
In a lingering, loving kiss.

Humorous.

It was observed that a certain covetous rich man never invited any one to dine with him. "I'll lay a wager," said a wag, "I'll get an invitation from him." The wager being accepted, he went the next day to the rich man's house, about the time that he was known to sit down to dinner, and told the servant that he must speak with his master immediately; for that he could save him a thousand pounds. "Sir," said the servant to his master, "here's a man in a great hurry to speak with you, who says he can save you a thousand pounds." Out comes the master. "What's that you say, sir? That you can save me a thousand pounds?" "Yes, sir, I can, but I see you are at dinner. I'll go and dine myself, and call again." Oh, pray, sir, come in, and take a dinner with me." "Sir, I shall be troublesome." "Not at all." The invitation was accepted, and dinner being over, and the family retired —"Well, sir," said the man of the house, "now to our business. Pray, sir, let me know how I am to save this thousand pounds." "Why, sir," said the other, "I hear that you have a daughter to dispose of in marriage." "I have." "And that you intend to portion her with ten thousand pounds?" "I do so." "Why then, sir, let me have her, and I'll take her with nine thousand."

SET HIM AGAIN.—A very worthy fisherman by the name of Grizzle was drowned sometime since and all search for his body proved unavailing. After it had been in the water some months, however, his body was discovered floating on the surface, and taken to the shore, whereupon Mr. Smith was dispatched to convey the intelligence to the much afflicted widow.

"Well, Mrs. Grizzle, we have found Mr. Grizzle's body."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes, we have—the jury has sot on it and found it full of eels!"

"You don't say Mr. Grizzle's body is full of eels?"

"Yes it is; and we want to know what you will have done with it?"

"Why, how many eels do you think there is in him?"

"Oh, about a bushel."

"Well, then, I think you had better send the eels up to the house and set him again."

The building committee of a church called upon a wealthy member of the congregation, soliciting a subscription toward a new house of worship. The sum he subscribed disappointed them, and they told him so, at the same time intimating that Mr. S— had given double the amount. "So he should," said the wily gentleman, "he goes to church twice as much as I do."

AN OLD LADY'S FAREWELL.—An old Scotch lady had an evening party, where a young man was present who was about to leave for an appointment in China. As he was exceedingly extravagant in his conversation about himself, the old lady said, when he was leaving, "Tak' good care o' yourself when ye are awa'; they eat puppies in China."

A good story is told of a clergyman in a Massachusetts town who forgot his notes on a Sabbath morning, and as it was too late to send for them, he said to his audience, by way of apology, that this morning he should have to depend upon the Lord for what he might say, but that in the afternoon he would come better prepared.

Lawyer: "How do you identify this handkerchief?" Witness: "By its general appearance, and the fact that I have others like it." Lawyer: "That's no proof, for I have one just like it in my pocket." Witness: "I don't doubt that—I had more than one of the same sort stolen."

A few months ago a famous Prussian general was inspecting some military stables. "What do I see there?" he said in tones of thunder, to the sergeant; "cobwebs?" "Yes, sir," was the respectful reply; we keep them there to catch the flies and prevent their teasing the horses."

A man in Norwich, Conn., was bitten by a dog. As soon as he recovered from his fright he declared he would kill the animal. "But the dog isn't mad," said the owner. "Mad!" shouted the exasperated victim. "What has *he* got to be mad about?"

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets, and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how he will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right.

A Fort Wayne man, who has invented a new recipe for cleaning clothes, parades it on his advertisements under the standing head of "Every Man his own Washerwoman!"

A conceited young parson once said:—"This morning I preached to a congregation of asses!" "I thought of that," retorted a lady, "when you called them your beloved brethren!"

"Steel your heart," said a considerate father to his son, "for you are now going among some fascinating girls." "I had much rather steel theirs," said the unpromising young man.

"Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?" politely inquired a fashionably-dressed lady. "Per'aps so; a lond of hay went through this morning," was the horrid reply.

"Kopatomeatatorin." This was the note sent by a farmer to the school teacher in the potato-digging season, to explain his boy's absence from school.

It doesn't matter how watchful and vigilant a girl is; if a rude fellow kisses her, it is too to one he will do it right under her nose.

A Western editor, in acknowledging the gift of a pock of onions from a subscriber, says, "It is such kindness as those that bring tears to our eyes."

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING one of the largest stocks of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this market.

We buy our goods for cash and defy competition. Persons visiting this market are invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere—feeling satisfied that we can please both in quality and price. An examination is all we ask to satisfy any one.

Persons coming from a distance will find a large and convenient Wagon Yard, with sheds and stables at our stores both in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

April 18, 1872.—16-6m.

BONNETS, HATS AND MILLINERY GOODS

FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

MRS. J. C. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Spring trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
NEW STYLE SPRING HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEF
HOSIERY AND CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ At the Stand one door above V. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store. ☜

Salem, N. C. March 28, 1872.—13tf.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

Horse and Cattle Powders.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Lettering and Sign Painting

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by JOHN A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 4.

Musical Instruments AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS,
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS,
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

W. B. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims

3-1y.

ECLECTIC GALLERY OF Fine Steel Engravings

FOR THE

PORTFOLIO, SCRAP-BOOK, FRAMING, or for PURPOSES OF ILLUSTRATION.

Nearly 300 Different Subjects.

COMPRISING

HISTORIANS, POETS, ARTISTS, WARRIORS, EMPERORS, KINGS, STATESMEN, HISTORIC AND IDEAL PICTURES, Etc., Etc.

THESE Engravings have appeared in the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE during the past 25 years. The subjects have been selected with great care on both sides of the Atlantic. They are printed on different sized paper, either small size, 7 by 10, or quarto size, 10 by 12.

PRICE: Small size, 10c.; quarto size, 15c. A specimen of each size and Catalogue sent on receipt of 25c.; and, on receipt of $1, five of each size will be sent. CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

E. R. PELTON, PUBLISHER.
31-3t 108, Fulton St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK. EASY. UNPRECEDENTED PREMIUMS, GRATIS! WITH

THE CITIZEN & ROUND TABLE,

(Established 1863.)

A magnificent PAIR OF CHROMOS, "THE DEPARTURE" and "RETURN" of THE LIFEBOAT, size 31½ by 17½, from the Oil Paintings of Thos. Brooks, London, drawn under the immediate superintendence of, and printed in colors by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., of Boston, are the largest, most interesting subjects, and the best work of any Premium Chromos. They are worth, at the lowest estimate, TWENTY DOLLARS. The same subjects on steel, printed in black only, are selling rapidly at Fifteen Dollars. Send $3 and secure a pair of these matchless CHROMOS. Sample copies of paper and rates to agents free.

THE CITIZEN AND ROUND TABLE,
No. 32 BEEKMAN St., (P. O. Box 6704) New York.

R. T. GRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

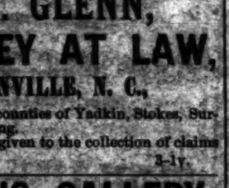
WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.

☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.

Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

ESTABLISHED 1827!



THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATYL EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the BOOKSTORE

SEWING MACHINES.

A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE.

WONDERFUL!

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE CELEBRATED

AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS.

Besides doing all OTHER KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-hole of any size on all fabrics, from the FINEST SWISS to the HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH much stronger, neater and more beautiful than by hand.—

Call and examine this

Complete Sewing Machine.

The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain American, (without the Button-hole parts.) A beautiful light running Machine, doing all the work except overseaming and making button-holes.

Examine these Remarkable Machines

AT

J. E. MICKEY'S,

SALEM, N. C.

AGENTS wanted in every County in the United States, to sell the *First and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine combined*, that has made its advent in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE and SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1313 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To the Ladies! Mrs. J. E. MICKEY,

Having just returned from the North, where she has laid in one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Millinery Goods AND NOTIONS,

ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision to the selection, she can assure her customers that she has the

LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS,

and at figures that cannot be undersold.

DRY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large assortment of

Spring and Summer

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

HATS AND SHOES.

We have on hand one of the very largest assortment of HATS and SHOES, of all sizes and qualities, to which we invite especial attention.

Ready-Made Clothing

A splendid line of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand.

Hardware and Queensware.

Our stock of Hardware and Queensware embraces everything in that line, together with a large stock of IRON of all kinds,

Groceries, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.

Tinware and Stoves.

TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail.

STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves constantly on hand.

Guttering and Tin Roofing.

Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done by us.

We keep at all times FLOUR and MEAL of our own make, on hand.

We pay CASH for WHEAT, and exchange Goods for all kinds of Produce.

J. E. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C.

WAGONS.

Two-Horse Wagons always on hand.

April 25th, 1872. 17-4t.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers,
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,

cheap editions at the BOOK STORE.

1872. SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT! 1872.

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS

COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries

Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Wooden Ware,

Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in

DRESS GOODS, Gent's and Ladies' *SHOES*, and *FANCY GOODS*

FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK!

Orders promptly attended to, and articles selected with care

NO TROUBLE SPARED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of our trade, we have put our marks **at extremely short profits.**

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the LINES OF

Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Sheetings and *FRIES GOODS.*

All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 16, 1872.

JUST RECEIVED

At Blickenderfer's

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

Salem, N. C.,

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

These goods have been carefully selected to suit this market, embracing many new articles. Thankful for past patronage, the public are respectfully invited to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 17-4t

DOLLY VARDEN

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

Howe's, Grover and Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's, and Singer's Sewing Machine Needles, of all sizes always on hand at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

☞ Sent by mail if desired.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine has ever generally required by every body as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use. In every country and among all classes, for every variety of disease in this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or negligence of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of its cures, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first cause of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills speedily cure:

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Dysentery and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Bilious Disorders, Fulness or Gross Blood, Colic, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Rheumatism, or Rheumatism, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For Worms, Piles and Nervous Affections they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression, a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one preparation, which will quickly and effectually accomplish the result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF DRESS GOODS!

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED!

SUCH AS

Cretonnes, Percales,
Striped Holland,
Japanese Poplins in Plaids and Stripes,
DOLLY VARDEN Check for Trimming,
Japanese Glace Poplins,
Embroidered Tissue, &c.,
Chene Poplin, Silk Mixed Poplins, White Alpaca, French BERNANI, silk & wool,
Striped Grenadines, Plain Alpaca, Mohair, silks on both sides,
Linen Lustre, Victoria Lawns, &c., &c.

Also a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at J. L. FULKERSON'S.

The Latest Recipe for Rosy Cheeks

Is to wear our thick soled Steel Shank WALKING SHOES, which are of very superior quality and easy style.

J. L. FULKERSON.

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS, suitable for any size bed, and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Sole Agent for Forsyth County.

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872-4-tf.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET, manufactured and branded expressly for, and warranted by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf.

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

No. 1 Furniture Varnish, (quick drying.) No. 4 Coach Varnish. No. 1 White Paper Varnish for Zinc Paint, &c.

DRYING JAPAN,

dryes for Paints, &c., together with PAINTS IN OIL and DRY, at low prices with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf.

ZEVELY'S

DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY.

Jan. 14, 1870

The People's Press,

(TWENTIETH YEAR.)

A Political and Family Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

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